Promesrly mean till dewy ever That spry Celestial man Ran on, and many bitter sneers Assafted him as he ran: With cries and joc. a and hoots and yells And many a boid request, As, taking none himself, he should give other m. a. rest.

Give other men a rest.

His guit was neither walk nor run, It was a springy lo, e,
A sors of demonst attout of
The buoyancy of hope.
For twens hours went he at a rate
of just five unite cach one,
And then there rose a pleasa at shout:
"The Cainaman, he's done."

Twas even so; with sixty miles
Upon his dial good,
Old "John" will drew, as all the boys
Had prophed dhe would.
"He'd died upon the track.
"He'd died upon the track.
What's that? By heavens! hang my bot
If that ore cass ain t back!"

Five minutes had he stayed away, rive minutes and no m see;
And now that pry Celestial man
Was traveling as before.
And in the next twelve hours at
His f rmer rate of speed,
He doubled up his scote at the
Expense of sleep and feed.

"It is a plucky devil and
He ou, ht to get a place,"
The judges say as once again
He drops out of the race.
"Yet relight," says Dan O'Bleary, "shure
A good stirrong fut is his,
But he's shrepp d a bit to a loively—
Holy Mosus: there he is:"

And once again that Chisaman
'Gan leping round the track
At just five miles an hour, with
The others at his back;
And every dozen hours he
Drops imping from the rare,
Is absent just five minute, then
Resumes his merry pace.

No less a person than the Mayor
Most take the bolt to 'John."
The Mayor he lits the tent its flap
And then pops out again.
For sponging of each other's heads
Are Two Twix CHINAMEN.

—N. F. Son.

Arkansas William, G G T.

THERE are dozens of men in Michigan who will remember meeting Arkan as William, the Great Gulch Ferror, in Julesburg, Colo., Denver, Laramie and other places in that territory a dozen He was a shooter, a slasher, an Indian killer, a Government scout, a cleaner-out of mining-camps, a tornado when he struck a town. All this he told us and sought to impress on our minds, and it came to pass by and by that whenever he crowed we all cackled. We'd have bet all the h races in the First Cavalry against an Indian dog that Ar-kansas William was a match for any four tribe, of Indians on the plains, and we'd have backed him against all the other terrors, tarantulas, wild cats, Rocky Mountain lions and howling bears between Omaha and 'Frisco. True, we never saw him shoot, nor cut, nor slash, nor knoch down and drag out, but it must be in him, because he said it was. It was an impressive sight to see him stalking around with a rifle, two revolvers and a bowie strapped to him, and heavens! how he could yell! It was enough to make every mule of the post his war-whoop—the same one he uttered, he told us, when he rode down on 200 still larger forest of larger trees. Pawnees and scattered them to the four winds. How many of us bought his tin types at \$2 apiece will never be known, but he was more eager to sell them than to take the war path. When the Michiganders left Colorado William was hankering to lay in a winter supply of 250 scalps, seven barrels of gore and a barn full of ears and noses, and his wild war-whoops followed the regiment for more than two miles.

The other day something was heard to drop in the Black Hills, and Arkansas William, the Great Gulch Terror, walked in upon a mining camp, and in thunder tones inquired what sort of a grave-yard they had there. When they tremblingly answered that they had none at all, and that all the men were in the best of health, the Terror mounted a barrel, sopped his arms and cried out:
"No grave-yards here! No place on

which to lay my victims! Whoop! I'm the Great Gulch Terror! I'm the gi-gantic grave-yard starter of the Big West! I'll tie both hands behind me and fight the whole town!"

They tried to coax him not to. They softly away and leave them alone. In-deed, they offered to write him a variety play in which he, as the hero, should kill one hundred and fifty-five men in-side of an hour and a half, but he would not go. Arkansas William could not be bought with gold, and he had fame

wanted blood and must have it, a weaz-ened-faced, flat-chested, thin-washe man from Cass County, Mich, who weighed about one hundred and twenty pounds, offered himself as a sacrifice. He had never fought any thing or any body, and he was so tame and humble that the men used to wipe the grease off their knives on his brick-colored hair after the close of a meal. He crawled out of his tent and said he'd as soon fight as not. He had just received a letter from home to the effect that his wife had run

off with a blonde tin-peddler, and now he didn't care to live longer. "Him! He! That man! That tooth-pick! Why, I'll make hash of him in a second!" roared Arkansas William as he caught sight of his victim.
Yes, he would do that very thing, and

that would start a grave-yard. He threw down his rifle, put off his revolv-ers, and crowed for blood. The little man didn't crow any, but he lugged out a wicked big knife, drew a hair across the edge of it, and said he'd do the best he could. The Terror crowed again and told how many men he had killed, but the weazen-faced man cut another hair with his knife. The Terror finally offered a let him off on account of hi consumptive look, but he wouldn't be let off. He wanted to die then and there. Then the Terror wanted a fair show. He wanted to go up the trail and come down to the attack on the ran. That was his best hold, and the way he had now he got it. Arkansas William start-

and I've put one hundred and ninety-eight white men and over six hundred Valley this season. Probably half that Indians under the sod. But I'm no number would be a more reasonable esmouster. Something in your face timate. The hunting parties generally touches my heart. I'll give you one consists of five or six men —one to cook, more chance to draw off and live on." one or two to attend to the skinning, wife went back on him, and, moreover, he was mad for the first time in his life

and wanted to see kow he would act in "Very well—get ready to die!" yelled the Terror, as he backed up the trail. the Terror, as he backed up the trail. He was backing and spitting on his bowie-knife and getting an awful look on his face when last seen. The miners waited for the rush, and expected every second to bear his yells, but they came not. Three—five—ten minutes slipped away, and then they investigated. Arkenes, William was nowhere to be heading for Deadwood and making the and the white man in quest of hides - earth ache as he passed over it.—Detroit 25,000 buffalo have been killed in East-

Free Press.

The Big Trees of California.

It is an hour's climb up & smooth, elegant road, through forests that naturally prepare the way - a giant's canseway to the greater giants. The immense pines would startle you, only you must keep your surprises for the Sequoia, as they are called. After this hour's ride, at a sharp turn in the road, in among dense forests of pines and bemlo ks, rise two trees close to each other, the bark smooth and of the celor of cinnamon. They are called the Sentinels. You see and surrender. So pines assume their humbler position. Their heads bow; their forms contract. antelopes are more than abundan They are servants in the presence of these, their masters. Hundreds of feet above the ground spring out short branches, ragged and not especially comely. The tiny leaf of the hemlock grows thinly on these short and scraggy branches. Yet this green, curly hair, crowning the light brown stalk, gives a not uncomely aspect. It seems more fitting than wide-spreading arms and large leaves. Every thing is made only intensity the extraordinary qual-Perhaps some sneering critic might

say it was the natural law-that mere bigness can produce nothing great. Short boughs and thin leaves show how kindled in them, ope their ponderous laws twenty and thirty feet above you, twenty and thirty feet within the outer hundred and twenty if not a hundred This tree is not as tall as some of its

fellows. It has devoted itself to bulk. or twenty of them—leads you to the upper side of the monster, and you promeande on a deck larger than that of an Atlantic steamer, if it had a deck that traversed its whole length. But these are wonders, and they are cheap. A few rods further, and we meet a double tree, shooting up from one base the matter of a hundred feet, and then departing—a couple of Bunker Hill monuments perched on a trunk a hundred feet high and bigger round than it is at its base. The trees are not so numerous as to distract. They are all easily noticeable. The other trees gather about them in due They show that, if let alone three thou-

Though no one here surpasses the Grizzly Giant, many here surpass the most there. They are also a more comely group. They stand forth in their light-brown apparel, twenty and thirty feet in diameter, tall, graceful, marvelous.

At the terminus of the trip the chief surprise occurred. George turns his four horses and wagon, containing eight persons, straight to one of the trees. The road runs neither to the one side nor the other. It is Longfellow's

side nor the other. It is Longfellow's Western road, which, opening wide and handsome, turns into a squirrel-path and runs up a tree. But this squirrelpath is still wide enough to hold horses and wagon, and, instead of running up a tree, runs through it. The trunk is sawn high and wide, so that we all are gathered within it—four horses and long wagon—and still there's room for

No one event so impresses the visitor. Yet, when you come to figures, it does not surprise you. A double team and a carriage is not thirty fe:t long. This tree is thirty feet through. The immense cut has not destroyed its vitality. It grows green above and around the deep cut, and looks likely to live and

grow another three thousand years.

Up another trunk you look through an orifice in the top—a telescope by the side of which Ross's is a microscope. Through another, prone, you walk for several hundred feet, the roof as high as that of a country church. In another, called Haverford, named from that columbia which this subject has reached in

nearly all within a compass of a hundred miles. I heard Gen. Rosencranz discourse very intelligently and agreeably on their origin. He declared they had attained their immense age and size by virtue of their position—sheltered by higher hills from ocean blasts and by conditions of climate from severe change of weather. Certain it is that this group has such shelter and warmth. Certain, also it is that the redwood of the Certain, also it is that the redwood of the Certain. has such shelter and warmth. Certain, also, it is that the redwood of the Coast Range, of which it is the kin, does not attain to such proportions. Certain it is also, that they are not found out of this warm and protected region, those that appear a hundred miles to the south being in the same line of climate and condition, and the groups that clu-ter around this center, known by different names—as Calaveras, Tuolumne, Fresno, names-as Calaveras, Tuolumne, Fresno, and of a short radius .- The Late Bishop to Gilbert Haven, in N. Y. Independent.

#### Buffalo Hunting in Montana.

Times, writing from Miles City, says: "The most active industry of the winter has been buffalo-hunting, which has always fought. The little man was prairies in all directions from here are perfectly willing. All he wanted was a covered with the carcases of bison light to the death, and he didn't care whose hides are seen hanging on the ed up the trail, but halted and returned or piled in the warehouses of this place. I have heard it asserted that tered for their hides in the Yellowstone The Cass County man wouldn't take and the remainder to do the shooting. He didn't want to live since his A hunter named White who employs several of these parties, is reported to have secured 2,000 hides. A rough the several Indian trices in Upper Mon-tana makes it practicable to compute, with some accuracy, the possible damherd during the winter. The average comsumption of buffalo meat by the Indians is about four pounds daily for to hear his yells, but they came
there—five—ten minutes stipped
and then they investigated. ArWilliam was nowhere to be
William was nowhere to be found, but they saw a man a mile away that-between the Indians seeking food ern Montana this season. This seems ewner.

at first to be an enormous number, but is itself enormous, and capable of withstanding such a nual onslaughts with-ou p reeptible diminution. The white hunters receive \$1 50 for each hide delivered in Miles City, and when the river opens several steamboat loads will be shipped hence for Chicago and other GUNS. Eastern cities. The Territorial law for-bids the shooting of bison after Feb. 1, but the injunction is generally disre-garded, and when the portion of the herd now south of the Yellowstone passes by again on the way to the Northmassive, so symmetrical, so clear, so ern pastures, there will be another onset stately; nothing strained. There is mule upon it. The temptation to shoot nothing strained about a big man; no is irresistible when a man can stand in more about the big trees. They are the do rway of his cabin and fire into a naturally big. Instantly the immense herd of hundreds and thousands of head of cattle. Deer are also plenty, and market value here of antelope skins is 30 cents per pound, or \$1 each. Wolf skins bring \$2 and coyotes 75 cents to \$1. Panthers and mountain lions are not quoted."

ABOUT SEEDS.

"Good seed in a good soil" has long been significant of the best kind of tributary to tallness and size of the tree farming; for it has been an assurance of itself. These slight appurtenances good culture, while holding the promise of a good harvest. The manure pile may be large and well supplied, the cultivation may be excellent, the seasons favorable, but if the seed planted or sown is old, worthless, adulterated, or how not true to name, what will come bulk runs to bulk alone. But even then "all is well and wisely put." Bulk is from which abundant manuring and its own reward. It is itself sufficient good weather, can not, by any possibiliits own reward. It is itself sufficient good weather, can not, by any possibili-cause for being. The Sentinels are satisfactory as sentinels. But the majos-tics are still to come. Whirl round the portance than all other farm operations corner in whose angle they stand, and in a few rods you stand before the chief of the clan. Get out of the wagon, and reverently pace around the mighty mass reverently pace around the mighty mass to the matter of saving and imof living wood. It takes forty paces to walk around it. Its cavernous sides, blackened by fires that have been blackened by fires that have been judicious selection and hybridizing—a thing which hundreds of farmers think they have no business to meddle with, but which must be left wholly to the bark. Its lowest measure is a hundred feet, while its wide-extending roots, that come out from the sides like the paws of a lion from his legs, if included in the measurement, would make it cover a matter, they would be more sure of rematter, they would be more sure of re-sults, and there would be fewer occasions for disappointment and loss in the growing of field and garden crops, than is now the case.

Out of the great variety of cultivated is called the Grizzly Giant and is the master of the forest. Opposite lies its fellow, prone. A set of steps—a dozen ard or leading crops. There are seven-ty different species of vegetables, for instance, grown in the gardens and on the farms of the United States; and the catalogues of seed-men show as many as 400 varieties of these, to say nothing of the potato, of which the varieties are almost endless. Of the above there are more than forty varieties of beans, corn, peas and tomatoes, fifteen of squashes, twenty of encumbers, and thirty-five of melons; and yet we seldem see growing upon our tarms more than three or four of beans, thou three of corn, and one of tomatoes, squashes, cucumbers, and melons each; while of the field grains, bumility plenty of servants for the few forest lords. May they have a large progeny. The young Sequoia, even to saplings a foot high, are numerous. They show that, if let alone three thousand years, there may be other giants on the earth of the same blood as these. These have increased to a very great connection with the growing and improvement of seeds for the vegetable garden; and in addition to those grown in our own country, immense quantities are imported from England, Germany, France, Belgiun, Holland, and other

toreign countries. One well known seed-grower in this State says he has paid as high as three hundred dollars an ounce for choice cucumber seed for propagation. It is estimated that 3,000 acres of land in the State of New York are devoted to the growing of peas and beans for seed pur-poses alone; 50 acres to flower seed, and 250 acres to vegetable seed. In alchigan and Illinois 1,600 acres are in garden seeds, 1,000 in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and as many in Massachu-setts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: setts, Rhode Island and Connecticut; the crop of onion seed in the last named state being 50,000 pounds annually. These figures give some idea of the extent of the seed growing business in our country, but as yet lit le attention has been given to the growing of wheat, barley, oats and other field-grains whelly for seed purposes. This is done chiefly by each farmer for his own uses, and it is to this—to the improvement of these grains through see rovement of these grains through seection and careful growing-that we

sope to see more attention given in the

In recent years much has been said lege, a group of a hundred collegian could easily gather and sing their wildest not yet seemed to become a profitable bacchanals, without disturbing its seregular profession. In Europe nearly fifty seed central stations are in operation, where all sorts of commercial seeds are tested previous to their being

order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Holt, 88.

In the Cureuit county of Holt, 88.

In the Cureuit County Missouri and Indian Practical purity, and to reach this should be the object of vegetables—should be the object of vegetables—should be the object of every seed grower and sed merchant. Those who grow seeds—especially of vegetables—should be the object of vegetables of the vegetabl ter has been buffalo-hunting, which has been pursued on a large scale. The prairies in all directions from here are covered with the carcases of buson whose hides are seen hanging on the fances of the ranchmen along the river, this bethe object of every seed grower and the object o who buys seed, of practical purity, and of varieties absolutely true to name. The farmer or market-gardener must know what he buys, and must be sure he can fall back on the seedsman for the can fall back on the seedsman for the any loss from impurity or disappoint-ment consequent upon old, worthless, adulterated seeds. The safety and stability of this whole vast business centers in the practical carrying out of these principles.—New England Farmer.

A FIERCE bull-dog at Meriden, Conn., tried to fight his reflection in a mirror, at a cost of two hundred dollars to his at a cost of two hundred dollars to his which learning gives to a man.

was left to him. He did it at once, and it is the duty of every man for you two, and two for me, too." The two received their portion with a greatly increased respect for the advantages that can be neglected by the which learning gives to a man.

# is the borne in mind that the herd is itself enormous, and capable of with

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#### AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANCE, Tribune Building, New York.

Order of Publication.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Holt. Estate of John Martin, Deceased. In the Probate Court of said county, May Term, 1889.

Now on this day comes S. T. Lucas, Administrator of the estale of John Martin, late of said county deceased, and presents to the court his petition praying for an order for the said of certain real estate of which the said John Martin died setzed, described as follows: Twenty-five acres off of the north end of the east half of the northeast quarter of seciles seven, and twenty-five acres off of the north end of the east half of the northwest quarter of seciles seven, and twenty-five acres off of the north end of the west half of the northwest quarter of section eight, and the east half of the cast half of fractional section six, and the wt, of the wt, of fractional section six, and the wt, of the wt, of fractional section six, and the wt, of the wt, of fractional section six, and inventories as required by he accounts, issts, and inventories as required by law, showing that said estate is indebted and that said debts are unpaid and that there is not sufficient assets on hand to pay the saize. On examinathereof il its ordered by the court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, be notified that application as aforesaid has been made, and that unless the contrary be shown on or before the first day of the next term of this court to be held on the 4th day of August aext, an order will be nade for the sale of the real estate said petition described, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient for the payment of said debts, and the expenses of ruch sale on the sale of the sourt. State of Albasouri, County of Holt, ss. I, R. H. Bussel, Judge of the Probate Court of said County, hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original order of publication therein referred to, as the same appears of record in my office. Wilmess my hand and seal of our said county, this 20th day of June, 1889.

[REAL].

R, H. RUSSEL, Judge.

Order of Publication.

-Three Irishmen, who had dug a ditch for \$4, were quite at loss to know how to divide the pay "aqually." But one of the number had been to school, and reached division in arithmetic, so it Order of Publication.

State of Misssuri, County of Holt, ss in the Circuit Court of Holt county, M., court August Term, 1889. The State of Missouri a the relation and to the use of Fred Myers, col-lector of the Revenue of Holt county, Mis-

Mafilda Winkler, John Winkler, James Winkler, Barton Winkler and William Winkler, Defendants.

Now on this 7th day of May, 1880 comes the plaintiff herein, by his afforney, before the undersigned Clerk of the Circuit Court of Holt county, and affidavit, stating among other thiogs that the above named defendants are non-residents of the State of Missouri and cannot be summosed in this action, whereupon it is ordered by the Clerk that saidpdefendants be notified by publication, that plaintiff has commenced suft against them in this court, the object and general nature of which is to recover the sum \$25.09 chained to be due plaintiff as back taxes and interest and costs on lot 22, in biseck 13, in Forest City Holt County Missouri, for the years 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, and 1877, and that unless the said defendants be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court House, in the city of Oregon, in said county on the 23d day of August, 1880 next, and on or before the sixth day of Addit term, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will be rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law.

A true copy.

Attest: W. R. SPRINGER, Clerk.

C. W. Thomas, Alt'y for Paintiff.

Order of Publication.

State of Missouri, County of Holt, 84 In the Circuit Court of Holt county, Misson April Term, 1880, Aubrey C. Spray Plainti vs William F. Owsiey, Defendant.

April Term, 1886, Aubrey C. Spray Flamin, vs William F. Owsiey, Defendant.

At this day comes the plaintiff herein, by his attorney, and it appearing to the subspace of the Court that the above mancel defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action, whereapon it is ordered by the Court that said defendant be notified by publication, that plaintiff has commenced suit against him in this court, the object and general nature of which is to re-over damages to the amount of \$1,000, for breach of contract and for other considerations in relation 1: the following land in Holt county. Missouri, to-wit:

The southeast fourth of Section 22 Township at, Range 23, which is claimed by Flaintiff to have been purchased about December 3d, 1879; said Defendant having failed to make deed therefor.

And that unless the said defendant be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to

And that unless the said defendant be and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court House, is the city of Oregon, in said county on the 25d day of August, 1880 next, and on or before the sixth day of said term, answer or plead to the petitle in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will be rendered accordingly, and his property sold to satisfy the same. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law.

A true copy.

Attest:

W. R. S. RINGER, Clerk.

Daniel Zook, Att'y for Plaihtift'

Order of Publication. State of Missouri, County of Holt, ss.

In the Circuit Court of said county, Apr

In the Circuit Court of said county, Apri Term, 1880.

Martha Billings, Plaintiff, vs. George P. Billings, Defendant.

At this day comes the Plaintiff herein, by her attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the coart, that the above named defendant is a non-resident of the State of Missouri and cannot be summoned in this action: Whereupon it is ordered by the court that said defendant be notified by publication, that plaintiff has commenced suit against him in this court the object and general nature of which is to have the bonds of matrimony now existing between said plaintiff and defendant cancelled and wholly held for naught. And that unless the said defendant he and appear at this court at the next term thereof, to be begun and holden at the Court. House, in the city of Oregon, in said county, on the 2nd day of August, 1880 next, and on or before the sixth day of said T.rin, answer or plead to the petition in said cause, the same will be taken as confessed and judgment will by rendered accordingly. And it is further ordered that a copy hereof be published according to law.

We separate the satisfaction of the city.

A true copy.
Attest; W. R. SPRINGER, Clerk.
E. J. Kellogg, Att'y for Plaintiff.

How Our M C's Are Worried by Their Constituents.

A WASHINGTON letter to Harper's Bazar says: Every one who has been in the same boarding-house or hotel with a Repre-sentative or Senator has doubtless observed the appalling amount of mail matter he daily receives. Appalling, because it is no light task to open and read so many letters, even if the M. C. does not propose to answer all of them, and most of them necessitate some reply. But this is not all: the majority of them relate to business matters to which constituents insist the M. C. shall give his personal attention, and to do so e must spend several hours each day in a tending to matters which legitimately belong to the province of claim, pension, or patent agents. But the contituent has no mercy, and evidently regards his vote, past or prospective, as a retaining fee, rendering it obligatory on his Representative or the Senator from his State to attend to the prosecution of any claim he may have before the Executive Departments. One M. C., on returning from the House, finds an enormous box, which has arrived by express during his absence, and on which the clerk of the hotel where he lives has paid five dollars express charges. On examination this proves to be the model for a patent which one of the M. C.'s constituents wishes to secure. Next day comes a letter from the constituent, who is a man in comfortable circumstancts, saying that he understands that it costs twenty five dollars to get out a patent, and as he is a little short of money, he desires "his" member to advance him that amount, and secure the patent, and he will repay the loan some time, but says nothing in apology for sending the model with express charges

Taking a peep, by permission, over an M. C.'s shoulder, as he reads his mail, we see he has forty letters which have arrived that day. There are four or five applications for pensions; as many more requests to secure a clerk-ship in Washi: gton, or appointment to office at home or in the consular and diplomatic service; several petitions to have postal rowes changed, or one postmaster dismissed and another apointed. Others want lengthy explanations of the census law.

One man writes for a number of books, printed at Government expense and franked, to be sent him, which, if sent, would fill a whole express car. He specifies some, and winds up by adding, "and ail other volumes published at Government expense." demand is made by one who argues that "we tax-payers have a right to these books, as we pay for them;" but if one investigates the amount of taxes usually paid by those making such requisitious, they will be found possessed of little or

no taxable property.

Another, who lives in a city and probably does not own or lease a patch of ground large enough to grow any thing therein, fills a page of foolscap with the names of plants and seeds be wishes sent h-m. As no Senator or Representative now has seeds to distribute, an application for them necessitates two letters from the recipient, one referring the matter to the Commissioner of Agriculture, another informing the applicant that his letter has been so

A man who has been at work on a Government building in a Western city writes that he fell from it and injured himself severely, and wishes his mem-ber to demand from the Government damages and a pension on account of answer, explaining that neither pensions nor damages are paid by the Govern-ment under the given conditions.

The applicants for pensions offer every variety of reason why they should re-ceive them, but certainly the man who preferred that which is about to be quoted has had no rival in this line. He recently wrote to an M. C. a-king that a pension be precured for him, as he had served in the United States army during the Mexican War. The reply was that pensions were not given save to those who had been disabled in consequence of wounds or illness contracted while in the service and line of duty. To no suspicion that his claim was a preposterous one. He wrote that he had not been wounded, or suffered from severe illness, but that he "was scared nearly to death at Buena Vista," and he thought the Government ought to give him something for the agony endured

French Marriages.

Peel; "you can prove any thing by figures." M. Legrand, accordingly, has no difficulty in proving that marriage in no difficulty in proving that marriage in France is not altogether as it should be; had it been so his work, *I.e. Mariage et* les Moeurs en France, would never have been written. Things can not be quite right when the "Academy of Moral and Political Sciences" offers a prize for the best essay on "Matrimony, and how to improve the conditions, moral, social and legal, under which it is entered on." Ten years ago M. Legrand got this prize, and he kept his essay until now, publishing it in a much enlarged form, and bringing his statistics, etc., up to the present date. It is, therefore, quasi-official; for the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences stands on edifferent footing from our Social Science Congress. Some of his figures are startling, and we have not our own Register. and we have not our own Regi-trac-General's tables at hand whereby to check them; but of course they have been checked by those who "crowned"

his essay.

The fact which makes thoughtful Frenchmen anxious is that, when the marriage rate is not lower, nay, is even one more more some solution of the solution of Legrand's assertion that the decrease is still a sad fact, and to another table which shows that the birth for every hundred inhabitants have averaged durnumber ing the last forty years 2.62. The worst year was 1871, when, owing to the war, the average sank to 2.26. In 1872 it rose to its highest, 2.67. In 1877 it was 2.55, the same as in 1830. For curing all Summer decanges and all apianets sepplies, cheaper than the cheapest, and guarantee satisfactors to the same as in 1830.

2.55, the same as in 1850.
Of marriages the French average for the last ten years is 88 for every hundred inhabitants. It was 60 in 1870, 72 in 1871, 93 (its highest) in 1872, when the war and its results were well-nigh over. As with us, the matrimonial barometer is, from year to year, a delicate test of the national prosperity or depression. There is no complaint, however, of the small number of marriages; it has risen since 1800, between which year and 1850 the average was not quite 79. Nor does France in this respect stand badly as compared with other countries. There are actually more marriages per cent. in France than in England M. Legrand's table (undated) gives as follows: In Hun-(undated) gives as follows: In Hun-gary, 1 08 marriages for every 100 in-habitants; in Russia, 1.00; Germany, 97; Austria, 90; France, 88; England Holland, 81; Italy, 79; Scotland, 76: Greece, 68: Romania, 66: Ireland, versity 47. So that there are twice as many "It is the duty of every man to work," says the philosopher; but it is a kuty that can be neglected by the average man oftener than any other.



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